1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE 3 FINANCIALAPPS, LLC, 4 CIVIL ACTION NO. : Plaintiff, 5 ENVESTNET, INC., and YODLEE, INC., : 6 19-1337-CFC-CJB 7 Defendants. 8 Wilmington, Delaware 9 Monday, December 23, 2019 Telephone Conference 10 11 BEFORE: HONORABLE CHRISTOPHER J. BURKE, Magistrate Judge 12 APPEARANCES: 13 14 YOUNG CONAWAY STARGATT & TAYLOR, LLP BY: PILAR G. KRAMAN, ESQ. 15 16 and 17 KASOWITZ BENSON TORRES, LLP MATTHEW A. KRAUS, ESQ., and JOSHUA E. HOLLANDER, ESQ. 18 (New York, New York) 19 Counsel for Plaintiff 20 21 CONNOLLY GALLAGHER, LLP HENRY E. GALLAGHER, JR., ESQ., and 22 LAUREN P. DeLUCA, ESQ. 23 and 24 Brian P. Gaffigan 25 Official Court Reporter

Case 1:19	cv-01337-CFC-CJB Document 69 Filed 01/02/20 Page 2 of 28 PageID #: 3678
1	APPEARANCES: (Continued)
2	SHOOK, HARDY & BACON, LLP
3	BY: GARY M. MILLER, ESQ. (Chicago, Illinois)
4	Counsel for Defendant
5	Counsel for Belendant
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	- 000 -
23	PROCEEDINGS
24	(REPORTER'S NOTE: The following telephone
25	conference was held in chambers, beginning at 1:01 p.m.)

THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone. It's

Judge Burke here. Before we begin today, let me just say a

few things for the record. And,

The first that is we're here this afternoon for a teleconference in the matter of FinancialApps LLC versus Envestnet, et al. This is Civil Action No. 19-1337-CFC-CJB here in our court.

We're here this afternoon for a teleconference regarding a discovery-related dispute that has been brought by defendants' side. Before we go further, I'll note that I have a court reporter here with me, Mr. Gaffigan from our court who will be taking down our call this afternoon.

I just remind counsel, if they would, to try to remember to identify themselves by name each time they speak to help our court reporter get a good and accurate call record of our call today.

Next, let's have counsel for each side identify themselves for the record. We'll start first with counsel for the plaintiff's side; and we'll begin there with Delaware counsel.

MS. KRAMAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is Pilar Kraman at Young Conaway for the plaintiffs; and with me on the line is Matt Krause and Josh Hollander from Kasowitz Benson in New York.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

1 MS. KRAMAN: Mr. Krause will be doing the 2 argument today. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. We'll do the same for counsel for defendants' 4 5 side, again beginning with Delaware counsel. 6 MS. DeLUCA: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This 7 is Lauren DeLuca at Connolly Gallagher. With me, I have my colleague, Hank Gallagher; and on the line with us from 8 9 Shook Hardy is Gary Miller who will be doing the argument 10 today. 11 THE COURT: All right. And to you all, good 12 afternoon as well. 13 As I said, it's defendants' motion here, and so I'll turn first to counsel for defendants' side. 14 15 I have reviewed the letters and so on. I'll start with a few kind of quick questions to defendants, and 16 17 I'll do the same for plaintiff when it is their turn, but I 18 will, of course, let each side add anything else they wish 19 to add after I ask my initial questions. 20 So is it Mr. Miller who is going to be handling 21 the argument for defendants' side? 22 MS. DeLUCA: That's correct, Your Honor. 23 MR. MILLER: Yes, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Mr. Miller, I'll start by saying 25 obviously having seen the other side's response, whether

framed in turns of ripeness or framed in terms of whether or not there is a sufficient record to establish good cause, in essence what I think what other side is saying is that, look, we understand the defendant has concerns with regard to third-party contact but there really isn't a sufficient record yet built up here in the case that in fact the plaintiff has engaged in abusive conduct.

You know, if we do, if the plaintiff presumably says if we were to go out and to engage in abusive conduct with regard to contact with defendants' employees, that might be one thing, maybe that would at some point justify some type of prior restraint like the one that defendants are seeking here, but there just isn't that kind of record yet. And presumably the plaintiff suggests they won't engage in that kind of behavior.

What is your response to why you think there is a sufficient record demonstrating that the plaintiff needs to be further reined in beyond what Rule 45 provides in terms of prior notice to you of third-party discovery requests?

MR. MILLER: All right. Thank you, Your Honor.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I will address that.

The concern we have is that Rule 45 doesn't provide any timing for the prior notice. It could be five

minutes before subpoena is served. It could be an hour before the subpoena is served. It doesn't provide enough mechanism for the parties to meet and confer and have enough time to present the issue to the Court in an orderly way for resolution before the subpoena is actually received. And,

The ripeness is our concern, that serving the subpoena is the harm. From the very -- we're really concerned about FinancialApps serving overly broad unnecessary discovery on all of our customers, they identified 28 -- and how that is going to impact our relationship with the clients. And,

The concern we think is well founded.

FinancialApps made it very clear before the case was even filed that they intended to do that and emphasized the harm that that would cause to us; and it will.

They tried to take premature discovery in this case before we had our Rule 26 conference. And then in the meet and confer, they weren't willing to move at all in terms of limiting the number of customers they would contact, limiting scope of the discovery. And,

So all we're asking for -- we're not asking for a decision now on which customers you can subpoen or what topics would be covered on it. What we're asking for is to establish a process where we can meet and confer on it.

It could be some of the topics, we say we think these are legitimate but we have all the information ourselves,

We will give it to you, you don't need to burden our customers with it.

It could be topics, probably the customers do have information that is only theirs, but we don't think it is relevant, so maybe we do a phased approach which I have done in other cases which is why don't you serve a subpoena on one customer, two customers, let's see if they produce anything that is relevant that we wouldn't be able to produce ourselves and take it from there rather than just sending out 28 really broad 20 page subpoenas out to all of our customers and everything flows from that, engaging counsel and calls to us and having to work out.

Before dragging the customers into this, we know it's going to be a fight, we know there is going to be a fight about it, so all we're trying to do now is establish an orderly process to deal with the fight.

So we think that the issue -- that issue, not what exact topics they could serve on customers and which customers, not that topic that is not ripe yet but the topic of can we establish a process to do this in an orderly way to unnecessarily avoid burdening third parties, that issue is ripe; and we think now is the actual perfect time to deal it before they served the subpoenas because that is part of the harm.

THE COURT: I think that one of the things you

said that by way of explaining why you thought there was a sufficient record here to justify kind of the further process you are asking me to order is that before the litigation, you said the plaintiffs suggested to you that it did in fact intend to send out very broad 20-page type subpoenas to vast amounts of third parties. Is that what you were suggesting? If so, do I have a record of that? And, if so, where?

MR. MILLER: That is what I'm suggesting, and what is true. I don't know that that is in our letter that we have a record of it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLER: What is clear though, I suppose, we can get to the same point by the fact that they tried to take discovery already, and the fact that they have indicated on their initial disclosures they intend to do this. And when we tried to talk to them about limiting the scope, they wouldn't limit the scope.

THE COURT: Okay. And --

MR. MILLER: That is in the record.

THE COURT: -- relatedly, the one case you cited, the May case was a case where it looks, at least from what the opinion says, the plaintiff had not only filed litigation against the defendant that might implicate third parties but it had actually taken what it seems like the

District Court might have thought was aggressive efforts to reach out directly to the third parties prior to that motion being teed up. And,

Here, I don't think, unless you tell me different, we have a record of the plaintiff, either prior to the litigation being filed or after it, kind of directly reaching out to third parties in a way similar to what happened by way of the notice letters in May. Do we -- or why else do you think that case is similar to the record we have here?

MR. MILLER: Well, we don't have exactly that in this case. I think the point of that case is to show THAT this type of order can be appropriate. There are different circumstances there.

But our case, we don't have that, but if -really what it is getting to is there a sufficient risk
here that the plaintiff will go and serve some burdensome
discovery on a wide variety, a large number of customers
who are third parties, and really we should be working to
minimize the burden on them. Is there a risk of that? I
think that is the appropriate question.

In that case, the Court found that there was a risk because of these efforts that were made. That I think we presented enough evidence that there is a risk here, too, in that they have identified 28 customers they intend to

serve subpoenas on. When we tried to get them to limit the scope of it, they said they're not going to talk with us about limiting the scope on it, and they made it very clear to us that they're going to serve all 28 of them.

So we think we have met that threshold that was accomplished in another way in a different case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MILLER: But you're right, it's a different fact pattern.

THE COURT: Okay. Lastly, obviously, the
extent to which in a case where it seemed at the outset like
not a lot of third-party discovery might be necessary and yet
a plaintiff was threatening to issue quite a lot of third-party
discovery. That might create one set of challenges and
maybe one kind of a record for a movant. But,

On the other hand, in a case where it actually did seem like a pretty fair amount of third-party discovery was going to be necessary, that might be another scenario.

It may be less helpful for the movant.

Here, from what I understand about the allegations in the case, doesn't it seem like at some level this is a case where we are likely like legitimately going to have a decent amount of third-party discovery because there are third parties, whether they be clients of the defendants who were not utilizing plaintiff's technology or

clients of the defendants who were. There are going to be third parties here who kind of legitimately are going to need to be served third-party subpoenas by the plaintiff.

Isn't that probably right?

MR. MILLER: Well, I don't agree with that actually. There are customers involved, but the question is going to be do those customers have information and documents that can't otherwise be obtained that are relevant to the case? And the answer I think -- I can't think of any category of documents where the answer to that is yes, because this is a service. This is, they called it software and service, cloud-based solution. So everything about what products the customers are on, what software they were using, we have all of that. We have all the information. And so I can't really -- any communication about this, well, we have those too, and, we can turn that over. And,

So that is where I'm saying I think there could be -- could conceivably be some limited discovery on certain clients, but I haven't been able to think myself of what they would get from a third party that we don't have and that we're going to turn over.

THE COURT: Okay. So I think any discovery that might implicate third parties will likely be cumulative of discovery that you, yourself have and are going to end up providing anyway; is that right?

MR. MILLER: Yeah. Well, yes, certainly. And certainly as to that core of the case which has to do with what technology were these customers on, what products are they using? Well, this is all cloud based. It is all sitting with Yodlee, our client.

THE COURT: Those are my questions, Mr. Miller, but let me let you add anything more you wish to respond in your letter before I turn to your colleague on the other side.

MR. MILLER: Yes. I guess the only final piece of it is when I first read the response, I thought maybe we can get an agreement on this because of the mention of the notice provision of Rule 45, and if we just had enough notice, so it's not an hour, it's not a day, it's maybe a week or something, enough time for us to go in, try to negotiate out the limits on it, and then if not, then be able to present it in a more specific format to the Court? You know, I don't think we're asking for a lot. We're just asking for a little extra notice.

I would prefer to have sort of more of an orderly we have X days to object. If we don't reach agreement, we have Y days to approach Your Honor, and sort of a process to do that. But even if it is less formal than that, at least give you a few days or a week, then maybe that is sufficient at this point.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me turn to the plaintiff's side. Is it Mr. Krause who is going to be speaking to these issues?

MR. KRAUSE: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Krause, let me start by stating one of the things that Mr. Miller is raising is not just kind of what has happened in the past as to this case which was talked about in his letter but also the fact that you have identified what sounds to defendants like a pretty large number of third parties, 28, that you may be wanting to subpoena. And the worry is 28 clients, maybe with large broad discovery requests, that sounds abusive, potentially, says defendants' counsel.

Is there anything you want to say in response to convince the Court that, look, although we may have listed 28 third-party entities, we're intending to go about this in a much more kind of meticulous approach where if the defendants have fears that tomorrow there is going to be 28 100 paragraph subpoenas sent out to 28 different third-party clients, that is just wrong? Is there anything you want to say in that regard?

MR. KRAUSE: Yes, Your Honor. I'll first start by saying I think you had it correctly when you were talking about third-party discovery in this case. I think it is absolutely necessary. It is absolutely necessary both

because of the complaint that we have alleged and the counterclaims that defendants have now brought. This idea that we're going to serve abusive requests or some kind of voluminous requests, that is not at issue. That was never at issue. It was never threatened in this case.

What we intend to do is what we set out in our letter to Your Honor which is serve very narrow requests on the risk insight customers, requests about the software itself, request about the payments that were made, internal communications. We're not talking about communications to anything that is duplicative of what we're getting from Yodlee or from Envestnet. We're going to be focusing on internal communications.

We have made numerous allegations regarding misrepresentations that Yodlee and Envestnet have made to these customers based on what happened to the contract with them, during the contract with them, and then services that were suspended. Those allegations are set forth in the complaint.

Also, we have allegations regarding the financial terms that were entered into, terms that were supposed to be given to us that were never given; and we have allegations in there as well regarding payments that were supposed to be made to us, revealed to us and paid to us that were not; internal communications regarding the

payments; and told them the payments themselves for each of these customers is highly relevant.

So to the extent we opened the door with our complaint to third-party discovery, defendants kicked it wide open when they put at issue the satisfactory -- whether or not there are issues with the software, whether or not defendants found it satisfactory, and the functionality of our software with each of their clients.

So these are issues that are squarely -- that third-party discovery is necessary, and they are very narrow. They're a narrow set of things.

So this idea that we would be serving somehow abusive requests, we never did that, we never said we would do that, we don't intend to do that, and we will not do that.

When it comes to the number of customers, that just happens to be the number of customers.

What we're asking is very, very limited, but it's something that applies. If it is relevant to one customer, it is relevant to the next customer. And we're not talking about mom-and-pop companies, we're talking about some of the largest financial institutions in the country, the Bank of Americas of the world. These are institutions that have entire internal firms that are set up to respond to subpoenas in the normal course, so I don't believe it is going to be harassment, and we have no intention to do so.

With respect to the process that Mr. Miller is suggesting that we adopt here, we entered into a very expedited schedule here, very aggressive. Fact discovery ends I believe May 1st.

Putting another layer to this process, when we know we're going to be requesting all this information from a third party, and going through the process, and setting up meet and confers, and protective orders, all baking into this issue, we think is just going to, it's going to elongate the process, and it's going to add more burden to all the parties involved. It's not going to alleviate any burden, it's going to cause some burden.

As Your Honor suggested earlier as well, not only did we not threaten to serve all the overly broad subpoenas, there has been no record of any misconduct.

There has been no record of any reaching out to third parties or anything of that nature that was present in May. So the record is not in there to suggest that somehow there would be some abuse of the process. We don't intend to do that, and we won't do that.

THE COURT: Mr. Krause, in terms of my question about kind of the sheer number of third parties that are allegedly referenced in your disclosures, one response that you could have made is, Judge, yes. Are there 28 entities listed? Sure, because it is literally possible that we

could find the need to subpoena all 28 of them. But do we intend on Day One to go issue subpoenas to every single one of those entities? No. We're anticipating some kind of a phased approach, and it may depend in terms of what we see from certain of those entities by way of responses whether we need to implicate others.

You didn't say that, so that makes me wonder whether in fact you do plan on kind of reaching out to all 28 right away and getting 28 different sets of entities involved with their counsel. Is that right or am I misreading your response?

MR. KRAUSE: Well, Your Honor, I think what we intend to do in the process that we intend to follow is one where we serve a number of requests limited to the number of requests on to the customers? And if it's 28 -- it may be 29. I think it is fewer than 28, it may be in the 20s, but these are all customers that are at issue in both the complaint and the counterclaims.

There is numerous allegations in the defendants' counterclaims that somehow there are issues and problems and the software is problematic. We don't believe there is anything to this. So the internal communications for each of these, we believe that the internal communications for each of these clients will show that this is not -- this is fiction. This did not happen. There were no prospective

internal communications.

We also think, with respect to the payments, the terms of the payments and how the payments were made all kind of done in a black box which shouldn't have been. It was a violation of the contractual duties of Yodlee, so it's all information that we want.

Again, if we do go out and serve 20 subpoenas, it's going to be for a very limited information that is very relevant to our claims and for the prosecution of our claims, for the defense of the counterclaim.

between the process that the defendants are asking for versus what would kind of naturally happen pursuant to Rule 45, it sounds like your concern is in the area of delay. That the reason why you won't agree to the defendants' process is because you think it will unnecessarily delay the ability of third parties to ultimately respond timely to your requests which you say are going to be reasonable. Is that right? And are there any or kind of concerns you have when you compare what the defendants are asking for versus what would probably naturally play out under the rules if you issued some or all of these subpoenas?

MR. KRAUSE: Well, I think, the first part is, yes, that as we think it should proceed in the normal course, and there is no reason to deviate from that. And if the --

if defendants want to put in a protective order, they can do so. But the idea that just the mere existence of a subpoena is somehow something that they can object to, we don't agree with that, and there is no legal support for just the issuance of a subpoena, a real subpoena in the normal course, not trying to harass, just trying to get relevant information. We think that is something that we should proceed in the normal course. And,

Secondly, it goes to what is behind the request, right? In the sense they're asking for a second protective order; and as we laid out in the letter, a defendant moving for protective order when it comes to a subpoena, it is a very limited set of objections that they can raise. They don't have standing to raise most objections. So we think that the process at the end of the day is going to be futile because we're not talking about some kind of privileged or protected information, we're talking about internal communications that they have no standing to object to. And, also,

Many of these subpoenas are being served outside the jurisdiction of the Court. There are jurisdictional issues here when it comes to motions to quash and the like.

So I think there is good sense to proceed in the normal course that somebody, pursuant to the federal rules, to the extent they have any issues, they can raise them, but most of the issues, the ones they're talking about now is

not something that is countenanced by force.

THE COURT: Lastly, to the extent I deny the motion and you issue some or all of these subpoenas and provide notice, of course, to the defendants under Rule 45, and to the extent that the defendants reach out to you and say, look, we have some concerns about scope or about standing or about other related issues, do you stand ready and willing to work with defendants to hear their concerns and perhaps modify the subpoenas if you think they make good points?

MR. KRAUSE: I think that is right, Your Honor. I think, to have the conversation about a hypothetical communication from -- a hypothetical subpoena, rather, before it's issued I think it is a little tough, but I think after the subpoenas are issued, if they raise certain issues or if there are certain things that we have asked for that they don't think is appropriate, we, of course, would be willing to listen to them. And if we determine that there is good reason to modify the subpoena, I think that we would be amenable to such a process.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Krause, anything else? Those are my main questions. Are there other things you wanted to mention in response to what you heard from the other side?

MR. KRAUSE: I don't believe so, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Let me give the movant,
Mr. Miller, a chance to make brief rebuttal by way of
getting the last word as it is his motion.

MR. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

On the point of the schedule and the delay point, I just -- we will be filing a motion for protective order. I can't imagine we won't given what Mr. Krause has said before and what he just said on this call. And so I'm trying -- what we're proposing actually might expedite things. All we're proposing is to have that motion be before the parties served rather than after, and we're happy to go act on it. That is point one.

Point two. The categories of documents that Mr. Krause said he can get from the clients that he can get from us, neither of those -- he didn't prove his point.

The payment is -- he is talking about money that our clients received. We have the best evidence of what money we received. The internal communications regarding how the software performed, all that is relevant is complaints that customers made about the software. We have the complaint.

As far as that goes, that category, those are the only two categories he mentioned. The payments point is obviously we have it.

On the complaints point, problems the customer

had with the software, well, we never said that every single one of the 28 customers complained. So in an orderly way to do this, an appropriate way not to burden third parties would be serve interrogatories on us: Who complained? Who didn't complain? Maybe there were five, five, six customers that complained. Well, serve subpoenas on them. Don't serve on subpoenas on everyone else that we're not even complaining complained about it.

I have another --

issue, I mean obviously just sitting here, it's not implausible to think of scenarios where customers who may have well have complained where there might well be material sitting on their computer servers or documents printed out at their client's sites in which they are discussing their own internal views about such complaints in a way that where those documentations wouldn't necessarily be resonant at defendants' location; right? I mean we can think of lots much scenarios in which, even as to that small issue area, third parties here might well have unique relevant documentation that is at issue in the case; right?

MR. MILLER: I would agree with that, but then the way to deal with it I would think would be is to identify customers who made complaints. We have the complaint. And then as to those customers, maybe there

could be a couple typed document requests as to those customers rather than serving a broad subpoena with a whole bunch of categories on 28 customers.

So we're not saying no third-party discovery, no subpoenas on customers. We're saying blanket subpoenas on all of them is what is inappropriate. And,

I have a suggestion, too, that rather than having 28 customers, or 26, whatever the number ends up being, all with separate counsel, all citing the stuff possibly in multiple jurisdiction Mr. Krause raised; instead, what I would suggest is have them pick one or two customers they particularly care about. Ones where the issues can be presented to Your Honor in this jurisdiction and kind of sort out the issues with respect to those subpoenas and then the rules could apply to the others. And,

In my experiences, other jurisdictions, if this is litigated in Illinois, for example, an Illinois subpoena, they're going to defer to you as you know more about it, the judges will. So let's have it done once, in respect to one or two subpoenas rather than trying to do 28 all happening at the same time.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything further, Mr. Miller?

MR. MILLER: No. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Counsel, thank you.

Appreciate the arguments. And I'm going to try to resolve

the issue on the call today, as I know it is one that the parties could benefit from getting quick guidance from the Court on; and I know also we're right up against a holiday season as well. And,

So the transcript of our call will serve as the Order of the Court. And at this point, I'm going ultimately to deny the defendants' motion at this time for the reasons that I will explain in just a second.

Ultimately, I find that the defendants haven't met the burden of demonstrating good cause for the type of protective order they're seeking the Court to impose at this stage pursuant to Rule 26(e).

I say that for a couple of reasons:

First, this isn't a case, as far as it strikes the Court, where the concept that there might be important or relevant third-party discovery is remote. The nature of the allegations at least in the complaint and perhaps in the counterclaims as well are about not just disputes that relate to these two parties or, I should say, three parties, but also disputes that implicate third-party entities.

There are many third parties, for example, listed by name in the complaint itself. And,

So it does seem to me very likely that third parties might have relevant and potentially unique information in the case. And I don't really have a record to suggest, at

least so far, that any third-party discovery is likely to be extremely cumulative.

So that is all to say just as a starting point, the nature of the allegations here are not ones that make me suspicious as to whether it is even appropriate for the plaintiff to be talking about issuing third-party discovery early in the game. And,

Secondly, I really don't have a sufficient record here of the type where I would have a base of information that would suggest to me that I'm on good standing in going beyond what Rule 45 calls for by way of third-party discovery provisions. And,

I say that for a couple of reasons:

First, we don't have any third-party subpoenas that have been issued yet. So the plaintiff tells me on this call that it is going to be mindful of the issues that we have raised and be focused on issuing relatively narrowly issued subpoenas that are relatively narrow in scope.

That may well be so. We don't have subpoenas that have been issued that suggests that that promise was a false one and instead that, as defendants worry, incredibly broad. Many, many paragraph subpoenas were issued to many, many third-party defendants.

I also don't have a record here of the kind of plaintiff to third-party abusive contacts that there might

be in cases where a court would step up early and start to enter additional provisions restricting plaintiff contact to third parties. I think some of that was going on in the May case which is the one case that the defendants cite in support of their request. We don't have that here. We don't have a record of that here. Indeed, I'm not aware of the plaintiffs having directly contacted any of these third parties prior to or during this litigation. And,

Thirdly, with regard to the lack of record, it's also relevant to me that defendants obviously have raised their concerns here early in the case and on this call, and the plaintiffs have to be mindful about how they pursued third-party discovery from here on out.

If they do so in a way that is unduly aggressive or threatening or incredibly overbroad in scope, I'm sure I will hear from defendants in the future by way of a further discovery dispute pointing out the actual record that will exist that supports their contentions that more process is needed.

On the other hand, if the plaintiffs kind of, while going forward with third-party discovery under the rules, are mindful of the concerns that have been raised and they kind of take an approach here with regard to third-party discovery that is focused and appropriate, we might well avoid some or all of those disputes in the future.

And so,

All that being said, I just don't have a record that would support doing more than what the rules require at this point. And I'm not prepared to issue a protective order that goes beyond what the rules require without such a record. I don't find there is good cause to justify such actions at this time.

Again, though, I encourage the parties.

Obviously, notice will be provided by way of these third-party subpoenas that are issued. I encourage the parties to try to work together as best they can to try to resolve issues of third-party discovery scope or cumulativeness so that we can attempt to minimize the amount of disputes we have in the future with regard to these issues, but if we do have them, I'll be prepared to address them on a better record than we have now.

All right. With all that said, and understanding the Court's decision, is there anything further I need to take up at this time with regard to this matter from the plaintiff's side, Mr. Krause?

MR. KRAUSE: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. And on the defendants' side, Mr. Miller?

MR. MILLER: No. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. With all that said, I

wish everyone on the call a very happy holiday season, look forward to continuing to work with the parties on this case. We'll end our call today and go off the record. I wish everyone a good day and a good week. Take care. (Telephone conference ends at 1:37 p.m.) I hereby certify the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript from my stenographic notes in the proceeding. <u>/s/ Brian P. Gaffigan</u> Official Court Reporter U.S. District Court